The Pyongyang Times

No. 9 (541) SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1975 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the government delegation of the Republic of Rwanda after receiving them

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Government Delegation of Republic of Rwanda

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on February 22 the government delegation of the Republic of Rwanda on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Rwagafilita Pierre Celestin, Minister of Youth of the Republic of Rwanda.

Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee, were on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the guests to our country and expressed thanks to His Excellency President of the Republic of Rwanda for the dispatch of the delegation and had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Saying that his delegation felt greatly honoured by the audience granted it by the leader, the head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda, to the leader and the thanks of His Excellency President to the leader for his efforts made for the development of the relations between Korea and Rwanda.

The leader expressed thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey to His Excellency President the gratitude he feels for the active support of the President and Government of the Republic of Rwanda to our cause of national reunification in the international arena.

The Respected and Beloved Leader President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Credentials from New Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Kingdom of Sweden to DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a letter of credence on February 18 from Kaj Bjork, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry; and a staffer of the Royal Embassy of Sweden in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the ambassador upon his assumption of office as ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden to our country and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Credentials from First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Republic of Senegal to DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the letter of credence on February 18 from Aly Dioum, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry; and staffers of the Embassy of the Republic of Senegal in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the ambassador and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The ambassador courteously conveyed most friendly greetings of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, to the leader.

Saying that he felt highly honoured by his service as ambassador of the Republic of Senegal to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the ambassador noted: This is because the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the country led by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the greatest and most gifted man, and a most precious country for Senegal and for Africa and the third world countries.

Saying that the name of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is widely known to the vast area of the world, the ambassador stressed: This is because His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is the leader of the third world and he liberated the Korean people from the colonial darkness and has turned Korea into a model of socialism.

Noting that Korea is a model of the third world in industry, agriculture and all other fields, the ambassador said: All the achievements made in Korea show well that His Excellency President always places the people in the centre of all work and this is why the people of all developing countries want to graduate from the school of Juche.

The ambassador said that President Senghor would talk about beautiful Korea, about His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and about the Juche idea founded by His Excellency President after his historic visit to Korea and shows deep concern about the question of Korea's reunification.

The leader said that the friendship between the Korean and Senegalese peoples was derived from the relations of fraternal and comradely friendship sealed between the leader and President Senghor and that the two peoples have the common desire and to support and encourage each other for the realization of this desire is a great duty devolving upon the two peoples and the two heads of state.

The leader said that he was rejoiced over the active support extended by President Senghor to our struggle for Korea's reunification from a fraternal and comradely stand and was grateful for it, and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to President Senghor, his brother and comrade-in-arms.

The ambassador reverentially wished His Excellency President good health and a long life for greater victory of the Korean people, saying: Good health and a long life of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is our desire.

Immortal Classical Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Published in Foreign Languages

The Foreign Languages Publishing House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is widely putting out pamphlets and collections of immortal classical works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and great thinker and theorist.

Recently the Chinese version of the collection of the leader's works "For Correct Management of the Socialist Agriculture in Our Country" came off the press.

Contained in it are: "For Correct Management of the Socialist Agriculture", "The Chollima Riders Are Heroes of Our Times and Red Soldiers of the Party", "The Main Thing in Party Work Is to Educate, Remould and Unite All People", "Functionaries in the Field of Agriculture Should Acquire the Traits of a Revolutionary and Improve Their Guidance of the Rural Economy", "On Further Strengthening and Developing the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee", "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", "On Improving and Strengthening the Work of the Working People's Organizations", "On Revolutionizing the Peasants and Carrying Through the Party Conference Decisions in the Field of Agriculture", "Let Us Develop the Chollima Workteam Movement in Depth, a Great Impetus to Socialist Construction", "On Speeding Up Construction of Socialism in the Countryside and Solidly Developing the Counties", Part I "Great Results" and Part II "On the Consolidation and Development of Our Country's Socialist System" of "Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee", "On Some Tasks Set before the Tractor Drivers in Carrying Out the Rural Technical Revolution", "On the Central Tasks of the Agricultural Working People's Union", "Let Us Bring About a New Upswing in Agricultural Production", "Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of Socialist Countryside".

The collection of "Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists" was also printed in Chinese, Japanese, French and Spanish. This collection contains 24 works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was already brought out in Russian and English long ago.

The immortal classical works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "Answers to the Questions Raised by Secretary-General of Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship", "Answers to the Questions Raised by the Delegation of the National Association of Senegalese Journalists", "Talk with the Director of 'Daho Express', Official Newspaper of the Dahomeyan Government", "Talk with the Panamanian Journalist Delegation", "The US Imperialist Army of Aggression Must Unconditionally Withdraw from South Korea" and "Talk with the Editor-in-Chief of the Peruvian Newspaper 'Expreso' and His Wife" were published in book form in Chinese, Russian, Japanese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic and German.

Many other classical works of the leader were also put out in book form. Among them are the Chinese, Russian, Japanese, English, French and Spanish version of "On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan", the Chinese, Russian, Japanese, English, French, Spanish and Arabic languages edition of "The New-Emerging Forces Must Unite under the Banner of Anti-Imperialism and Independence", the Russian, Japanese, Spanish, Arabic and German version of "Answers to the Questions Raised by Chief Editor of 'Al Sahafa', Organ of the Sudanese Government", the Arabic and German version of "On Bringing About a Fresh Upswing in Socialist Economic Construction", the Spanish language edition of "On Improving Higher Education", the Arabic version of "On Some Experiences of the Democratic and Socialist Revolutions in Our Country" and the German language edition of "The Tasks of Korean Communists" and "The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well".

Carried with due respect in the collections and pamphlets is the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Dawda Kairaba Jawara**, President of the Republic of the Gambia, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence in the Gambia, the national holiday of its people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of sympathy to **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia, in connection with the recent serious damages caused by a big earthquake in Djakarta.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 19th anniversary of the founding of the LPF.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo, in reply to his message of greetings upon the decision of the National Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People to entitle President Gnassingbe Eyadema National Hero of the Togolese people and celebrate January 24 as "Day of Economic Liberation".

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages or cards on the New Year 1975 from Comrade **Luigi Longo**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party; Comrade **Enrico Berlinguer**, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party; Comrade **Manuel Mora Balberde**, General Secretary of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica; **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal**; and **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mauritius.**

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the PRC, in reply to their message of greetings sent upon the successful conclusion of the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, at which Comrade Chu Teh was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and Comrade Chou En-lai appointed as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent messages of greetings to **the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, the National Leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, the Guidance Committee of the Socialist Party of France, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Luxemburg, the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Norway, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Switzerland, the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, the Central Committee of the Socialist Workers' Party of Finland, the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Uruguay, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (in the homeland), the Central Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland and the Central Committee of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica** on the New Year 1975.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party** on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of its founding.

New Base of Chemical Industry Is Under Rapid Construction

The Combined Youth Chemical Plant is now being built along the Chongchon-gang River in the western part of our country. This great monumental structure of the era of the Workers' Party is springing up according to the far-reaching plan of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The leader who is always mindful of how to increase our agricultural production at fast tempo, expand the raw material base of light industry and further improve the people's living, thrashed out magnificent plan to construct an urea fertilizer plant with 360,000-ton capacity, an orlon factory with 10,000-ton capacity and a polyethylene mill with 25,000-ton capacity and other large-size chemical plants along the Chongchon-gang River.

A vigorous "speed campaign" is going on and the projects are in rapid progress thanks to the devoted efforts of constructors who are eager to carry out the leader's far-reaching concept as early as possible and full of revolutionary ardor. The structures and towers have already sprung up in great profusion.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With infinite loyalty to the Party and the revolution and in the high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, all the Party members and working people should heroically struggle to carry out the Party's militant tasks before October 10, thus making the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea a more glorious and significant holiday, a grand festival of proud victors."

All the people are determined to greet the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea as a grand festival of victors and every construction site hums with activity day and night. Miraculous achievements and innovations are being made and projects are progressing rapidly.

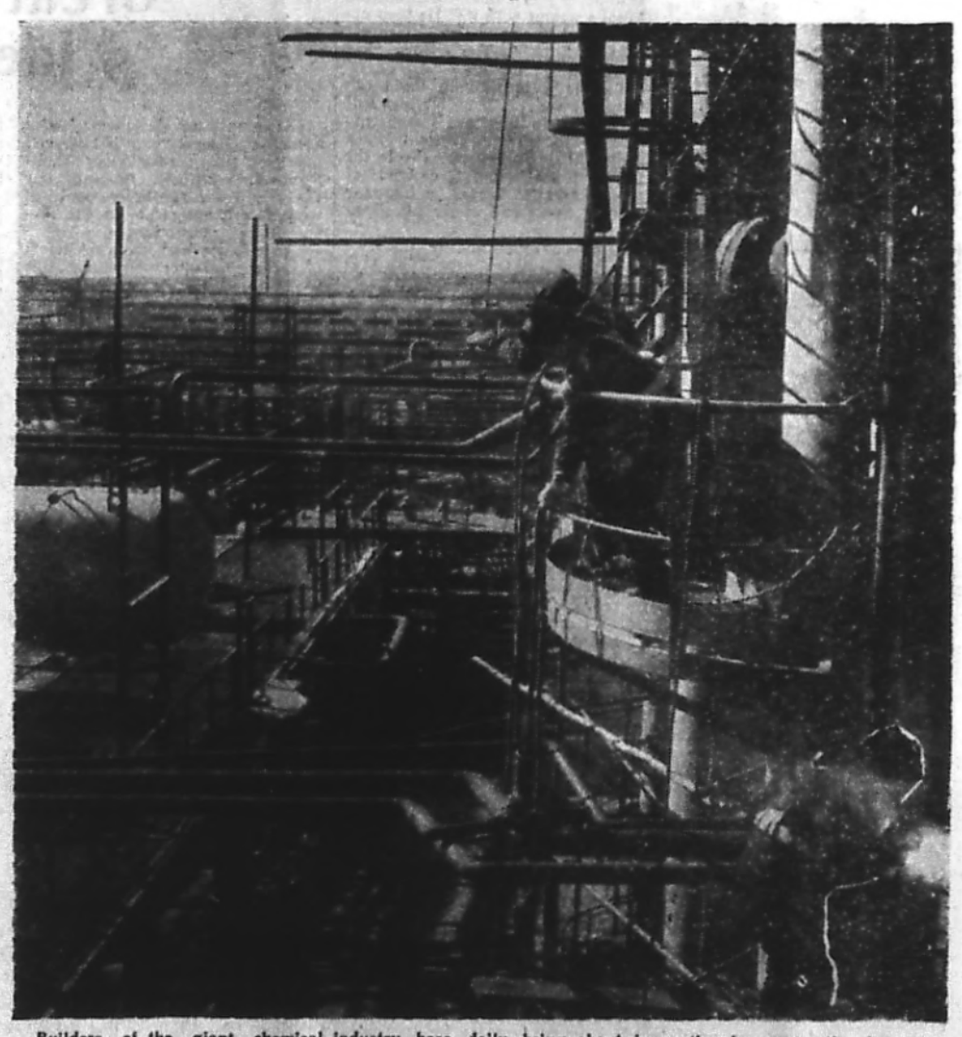
The workers who undertook the construction of the urea fertilizer plant boldly introduced a new method of assembling 2-metre parts for the furnace wall on the ground and erecting them one by one. This method resulted in finishing the furnace project only in a little over one month, which would take three months to complete in ordinary circumstances. The builders of the high pressure polyethylene mill succeeded in assembling the large-size ball tank in only two months by introducing the method of assembling objects on the ground. Usually, at least 9 months would be needed to complete this project.

The builders there feel it their greatest honour and happiness to mitigate the leader's worries and to give joy to him. They find their worthwhile life in the successful implementation of the leader's teaching. So they perform miracles by boldly bringing about technical innovations and introducing the advanced method of work, thus displaying the stamina of the heroic Korean working class.

Flames of innovation spread to the assembling sites of air cooling pipes, large-size compressor and the pipe assembling site of the naphtha thermo-decomposition system and to the construction site of transformer sub-station and various other places. This hastens the construction of high pressure polyethylene mill, urea fertilizer plant and paper mill.

The builders who have turned out as one in hearty response to the exceptionally important instruction given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the militant slogans of the Party Central Committee published to mark the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, are now dashing forward at the "70-day battle speed" to complete the construction of urea fertilizer plant and high pressure polyethylene mill by the first half of the year, thus making a loyalty-permeated report to the fatherly leader and the Party centre.

Kim Su Yon



Builders of the giant chemical industry base daily bring about innovation in construction by conducting an intensive speed campaign

A VISIT TO THE MUSEUM OF PARTY FOUNDING HISTORY

Laying Firm Basis for Party Founding

The Workers' Party of Korea was founded by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and has been led by him ever since.

Some time ago we had a chance to visit the Museum of Party Founding History located at the foot of Haebang-san Hill in the centre of Pyongyang. Memories of glorious events related to the foundation of our Party came to us.

In the museum we found a large crowd of people from different parts of the homeland and foreigners. The number of visitors grows every day, because the 30th birthday of the WPK is to be celebrated this year.

The museum has seven rooms in which are displayed precious, historical materials illustrating the glorious path traversed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the founding of our Party. It also has the offices, a drawing room and a small meeting hall which he used till the summer of 1948 since his triumphal return to the homeland.

A curator conducted us into Room No. 1.

Hung in place of honour on one of its walls was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Seen beside the portrait was a board bearing his teaching inscribed in golden letters.

It reads:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle, after overcoming the basic weaknesses present in the early years of the Korean communist movement, laid the organizational and ideological groundwork for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party and established the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our people."

From the first days of his embarking on the road of revolution in his early years, the great leader deeply realized the great significance of the founding of a new type of Marxist-Leninist Party in the revolutionary struggle, and blazed the path for Party founding, sticking fast to the Juche-oriented stand.

He organized the Down-with-Imperialism Union in 1926 and definitively suggested in the aim of its struggle the basic idea to be incorporated in the programme of a revolutionary Party which would be founded in the future. And the great leader expounded the unique line for the founding of a Party at the historic Chialun Meeting in the summer of 1930.

He taught that in order to found a new type of revolutionary Party of the working class at the dawn of the Juche era it was essential, first of all, to free the people from the vice of all the old ideas such as flunkeyism and dogmatism and let them have Juche idea, the idea of living and fighting on one's own, build up an organizational backbone of a Party with fine sons and daughters of workers and peasants, guarantee the unity of thought and will within the ranks and lay a solid mass basis.

The great leader's unique policy for Party founding was a Juche-based revolutionary policy in which he scientifically analyzed and reviewed the serious lessons drawn from the Korean communist movement in its initial stage and creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of the building of a revolutionary Party in conformity with the specific conditions of the communist movement in our country.

Exhibits in the room impressively show how the great leader founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and wisely led it and how he, in this course, made the organizational and ideological preparations for Party founding.

The great leader expanded and strengthened, above all, the KPRA ranks. On the other hand, he trained a large number of communist core elements tempered and tested through revolutionary struggle. Thus he built up the solid organizational backbone for the new party.

He organized the Communist Party organizations and political organs within the KPRA and guided them in person. Moreover, he made certain that the Party organizations were formed even in the enemy-held areas and their activities intensified.

Our attention was devoted to a picture which shows the great leader guiding a meeting of the Party branch, to a chart of the well-regulated system of political organizations operating in the KPRA and in the enemy-controlled areas and to many other data and historical materials. All these helped us to have a clear understanding of how the organizational groundwork for Party founding was laid under the wise guidance of the great leader.

The great leader armed the KPRA men and the people firmly with the great Juche idea and worked energetically to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks in thought and will.

Carefully preserved in the room are copies of immortal classic works personally authored by the great leader in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, such as "The Tasks of Korean Communists" and "The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well". Notebooks used for political study by KPRA men in order to equip themselves with the leader's great Juche idea, and other historical mementoes were also put on show.

The data concerning the Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou Meetings enabled us to see with added clarity that the manoeuvres of the factionalists to undermine the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks were smashed as a result of the energetic struggle of the great leader who was possessed of the spirit of uncompromising struggle against the enemy of the revolution, unwavering fidelity to the revolutionary principles, indomitable revolutionary spirit and conviction of certain victory, and that the unity and cohesion of the communists in thought and will was splendidly attained on the basis of the leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea.

At the Nanhutou Meeting he analysed and reviewed the valuable success and experience gained in the first half of the 1930's in the struggle to lay the organizational and ideological groundwork for Party founding, and put forward the line of pushing ahead more dynamically with the preparations for Party founding on a nation-wide scale.

On display in the room are the data concerning the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland by the great leader and the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF personally drafted and announced by him, which is written in gilt letters on a red panel.

Also on view are confidential documents of Japanese imperialism and visual aid materials on the rapid expansion of the ARF organizations under different names to different areas in and outside the country.

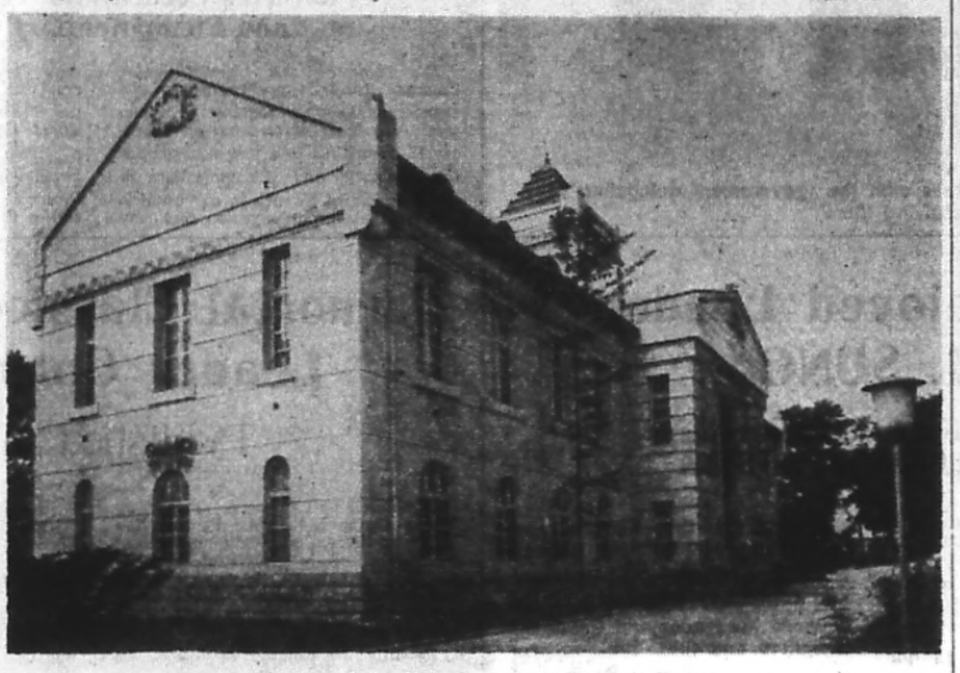
All the exhibits clearly show that the preparations for Party founding were pushed ahead all the more actively on a nation-wide scale in close combination with the struggle for formation of the anti-Japanese national united front along the lines advanced by the great leader at the Nanhutou Meeting.

The ARF formed by the leader was a united front organization and at the same time a powerful underground revolutionary organization since a revolutionary Party of the working class had not yet been founded. As the organizational networks of the ARF quickly spread, ever broader sections of the masses were united closely around the leader and, in this course, the organizational and ideological groundwork was laid and the mass base was reinforced still more for Party founding.

Through our visit to Room No. 1 we could understand again deeply how the brilliant revolutionary traditions—the everlasting foundation for the development of our revolution—were created and, in particular, how the strong roots for the founding of our Party grew in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Indeed, our people could opportunely realize with credit the historic cause of founding a revolutionary Party of Juche-type lineage even in the difficult, complex circumstances right after liberation, thanks to the strong roots grown by the great leader.

Kim Ik Gwon



A view of the Museum of Party Founding History

Mihunchen Greets New Spring of Revolution

It was early in March 1936 following the historic Nanhutou Meeting. The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in command of the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, came to Mihunchen, Antu county, while on the march toward the southwestern areas of Mt. Paekdu-san in order to bring about a great upswing in the Korean revolution.

Located there were secret camps of a KPRA unit, a hospital, a weapon repair shop and a sewing shop.

The joy of the unit's men knew no bound as their respect and reverence for Comrade Commander was always deepsealed in their minds.

During his stay in Mihunchen the leader spent busy days in regrouping the units and reinforcing them. But he managed to find time to visit the secret camps, hospital, weapon repair shop and sewing shop which were separated from each other by a distance of 8-12 kilometres, and tenderly looked after the life of the KPRA men.

One day he found himself in the hospital where 50 or more KPRA men lay in bed attacked by high fever. Now he put his hand on the forehead of a man and then helped another back to his bed by gently pressing down his shoulder when the latter tried to sit up in an effort to greet him. He cared about them as affectionately as their parents would do.

His visit and unfathomable paternal love moved the KPRA men to tears.

The leader gave them a detailed explanation about the historic Nanhutou Meeting held in February the same year and about the matters discussed at the meeting.

He made, to begin with, a close analysis of the international and internal situation prevailing at that time and spoke of the tasks to be carried out by the communists for intensifying and developing the anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

He taught that the immediate task was to thoroughly eliminate the aftereffect of the Right and "Left" deviations revealed in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle, further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, form the permanent organizations of the anti-Japanese national united front, rally the anti-Japanese patriotic forces of all strata around them and advance the anti-Japanese national united front movement on to a new, higher stage.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out in the following vein:

It is people who are making revolution. So, we must trust them. In the future, too, we will have to direct deep attention to this. The efforts of a few people alone will not carry the revolution to success. We must put faith in the masses, unite them and enlist their strength.

Further, he dwelt on the need to work more energetically than ever to prepare for the founding of a Party on a nation-wide scale, dissolve the organizations of the Young Communist League in conformity with the then situation and the requirements of the revolution and organize the Korean Anti-Japanese Youth League, a mass underground revolutionary organization of the youth.

He said that the Nanhutou Meeting had discussed the problems of establishing a new form of guerrilla bases in the areas southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san, carrying on the armed struggle deep in the homeland and expanding and strengthening the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and taught them in detail about how to solve them.

The KPRA men were stirred and gladdened by the great leader's teaching. At the same time they felt a strong urge to get well as soon as possible and resume the revolutionary struggle, tightly holding weapons in their hands.

The leader visited the weapon repair shop and sewing shop far away from the hospital, inspired the KPRA men with the fresh conviction of victory and showed paternal concern for their life.

The great leader's affection encouraged the KPRA men a great deal; the ailing men in the hospital stopped groaning and exchanged lively conversations, picturing in their minds the day when they would find their places again in the ranks of their units. The weapon repair shop turned out greater quantities of weapons and ammunition with which to annihilate the Japanese invaders and the sewing shop made more uniforms for the KPRA men who were fighting for the revolution like phoenix.

Mihunchen thus became vibrant with life, greeting the new spring of revolution, basked in the rays of the tender affection shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation. Even trees of thick forests in Mt. Paekdu-san rustled on and on as if to herald the tempest of revolution.

Kwak Chun Man

"May Our Life Prosper under the Respected and Beloved Leader's Guidance for Thousands of Years to Come!"

South Korean People Revere the Leader

The south Korean people are now clamped down by the unprecedented fascist suppression and the greatest difficulty of living they have ever experienced. And yet their respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, grew deeper and deeper, and their hearts are aglow with a single desire to find themselves in his tender embrace at the earliest date and serve him with single-hearted devotion.

This is to be seen from the fact that they study hard the great leader's Juche idea and get confidence and strength therefrom.

South Korea has a wide-spread network of the "Society for Study of Kimilsungism", "Society for Study of President Kim Il Sung's Works" and "Society for Study of the Great Juche Philosophy" in which the people of all walks of life are embraced. These societies are active in disseminating the Juche idea among the broad segments of the people. Voices praising the Juche idea become louder and louder from day to day.

A south Korean worker said:

"Many people in this land have been trained into revolutionaries. This owes to the Juche idea created by the leader and his warm care.

The masses of various strata are being quickly rallied around the Revolutionary Party for Reunification. The workers like myself who knew nothing about the revolution have now realized the greatness of the Juche idea fathered by the leader and have been admitted into the Revolutionary Party for Reunification only to join in the struggle with pride. To live and fight true to the leader's intention is the highest honour and greatest happiness a man can ever have. I will forever follow the path blazed by the leader, upholding his intention."

A peasant in Inchon stressed:

"This is a corrupt society where treachery to the country and fascist dictatorship are rampant. In order to put it right, one must traverse the road indicated by the great Juche idea, the road which will lead the nation, the masses and the people to genuine liberation and true freedom. The Juche idea is the guiding ideology which brings victory to the struggle for national reunification and the struggle against fascism and for democracy. To advance under the uplifted banner of Juche is a basic condition for our victory."

The leader's great Juche idea exerts tremendous influence upon the south Korean people, grips their hearts and rouses them to the struggle.

A young worker in Chunchon said:

"I have made up my mind to devote all my energy to the struggle for the cause of south Korean revolution and national reunification elucidated by General Kim Il Sung, till the moment my heart stops beating. I vow from the bottom of my heart that I will fight with devotion, ready to willingly lay down my life at any moment, holding aloft the great banner of Kimilsungism".

This happened in Chunchon in June last year. An iron-worker shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" three times in presence of ten workers or more. He was jailed in a police station. And he said to his interrogators in protest: "I respect General Kim Il Sung, the savior of the nation, who has turned the north into a land of bliss where the people's well-being is fully guaranteed. What's wrong with it?" He then exclaimed "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" The enemy was dumbfounded by this.

Life is a torment to the south Korean people as they live in a hell on earth. So they are impatiently looking forward to the day when they will enjoy a happy life to the full in the affectionate embrace of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his direct guidance.

Such an ardent desire finds its expression in the song "Great Is the Sun of the Nation" composed by a Seoul citizen.

"Sunbeams leave somewhere shadowed
though it is bright.
But the warm rays shed by President Kim Il Sung's affection leaves none of the poor, humiliated people in the south shadowed
Oh, great is President
Kim Il Sung,
the sun of the nation leading all the people to victory.
May the fellow countrymen in the north and south be reunited after long years of separation!
May our life prosper under the respected and beloved leader's guidance for thousands of years to come!"

This eager desire is hidden deep in the minds of all the oppressed and exploited compatriots in south Korea.

The south Korean people's unbounded respect and reverence for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, is manifested also in their longing for the reality of the northern half of the Republic which has been converted into an earthly paradise because he conducted the state affairs really for the people.

A Seoul worker surnamed Li said:

"Only when the country is reunified at the earliest date and we enjoy the government of General Kim Il Sung, can we live a happy life like the people in the north. His government is for the nation and the masses.

Our fellow countrymen in the north are living in a paradise. They are free from the worries about food, clothing and housing, they receive free medical service and free education and are tax-free at that. This is because they are under the government of General Kim Il Sung.

National reunification can be achieved only under the guidance of General Kim Il Sung. No matter what harsh suppression they may resort to at the point of bayonet, the Pak Jung Hi clique can not curb the unanimous desire of the south Korean people to live under the guidance of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, in a reunified country."

A certain Choe, an inhabitant in South Cholla Province, found himself in company of his relatives and close friends. To them he said that he envied the people in the north who were leading a hope-filled life under the government of the great leader. He went on: "Whenever I think of the sad lot and bitter sufferings of the south Korean people under the diabolical fascist rule of the military gang like traitor Pak Jung Hi and his ilks, my breast swells with anger. I am more desirous than ever that the masses in the south should place themselves under President Kim Il Sung's government as early as possible."

The south Korean people revere the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung like the sunflower following the sun. No doubt their unanimous, heartfelt desire to live under his guidance in a reunified country will come true.

Newspaper "Cholhyol"

In the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the newspaper "Cholhyol" (Blood and Iron) was published as organ of the Anti-Japanese Youth League exclusively for the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The basic aim in publishing this newspaper was to equip the KPRA men and the Anti-Japanese Youth Leaguers with the great revolutionary ideas of the leader and educate them to become staunch communists and indomitable revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to him.

The "Cholhyol" explained and propagated the leader's line of anti-Japanese armed struggle and his strategy and tactics as well as the militant mission of the Anti-Japanese Youth League and its immediate tasks, and gave wide publicity to the exemplary facts noted in battles, march and daily life in the units.

The newspaper carried writings entitled "He is the first to undertake difficult, tough task, displaying comradely friendship", "Warm congratulations to you comrades recruited from among the workers!" and so on. This greatly contributed to stirring up the spirit of the Anti-Japanese Youth Leaguers in their struggle and educating them in the revolutionary comradeship and the revolutionary spirit of pulling through difficulties.

Furthermore, the "Cholhyol" contained accounts of how the KPRA men studied. Some of the titles were "I'll study harder than before" and "Let's follow the experience of those comrades who won official commendation in study!"

In this way the newspaper introduced and generalized the good experience gained in their study and fanned up their enthusiasm for study.

The newspaper also dealt with the matters of principle essential for the actual struggle by publishing articles under headings such as "How to rouse the people in the homeland to action?" and "Causes of imperialist war." Thus, it helped the KPRA men to widen their political vision.

As seen above, the newspaper "Cholhyol" served as a powerful means for arming the KPRA men and the Anti-Japanese Youth Leaguers firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his superb military strategy and tactics and training and educating them so that they could defend with their lives the Headquarters of the Revolution where the leader was. In a word, it carried out its mission successfully.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Idea on Revolutionary Traditions

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established the glorious revolutionary traditions, the historic roots of our Party and our revolution, and advanced a unique idea on the revolutionary traditions.

The essence and main elements of the revolutionary traditions, the position and role of the traditions in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the necessity and ways of inheritance of the traditions—these problems were propounded first scientifically by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party is a glorious party which has sprung from the deep roots of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is an invincible party which has been tried and tested in the course of great revolutionary struggle." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 109.)

"The brilliant revolutionary traditions and fighting experiences gained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle are priceless treasures which our Party and people must fully inherit and develop for the victory of the Korean revolution." (Ibid., p. 298.)

This idea of the great leader's is a most correct answer to the fundamental questions as to the essence of the revolutionary traditions and the nature of the traditions of a party of the working class.

The revolutionary traditions are the power source providing the energy to achieve the successes and perform exploits in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work and, at the same time, they are an asset firmly guaranteeing total victory of revolution.

From this it follows that the revolutionary traditions of a Marxist-Leninist party cannot be a mere summation of all the legacies from the preceding periods nor can they cover the annals of the struggles which were waged in this way or that.

It is the great leader that creates the traditions in the course of his victorious revolutionary struggle. And the roots of a party and revolution, the priceless revolutionary boon and the source of strength which will keep the revolution developing—these constitute the revolutionary traditions.

The above-mentioned principles on the revolutionary traditions expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are an idea of genius reflecting most correctly the objective laws of revolution that a Marxist-Leninist party and the revolutionary struggle are to be consolidated and developed on the basis of the traditions.

What holds an important place in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's concept of the revolutionary traditions is the exposition of their main elements and the background of their formation.

The main elements of the revolutionary traditions expounded scientifically by him are the great revolutionary idea, the fighting spirit, revolutionary method of work, popular style of work, revolutionary feats and experience in struggle.

The ultimate victory in the revolutionary cause inevitably entails the arduous struggle on the Marxist-Leninist parties and communists.

So it behoves the performers of the revolutionary struggle organized and led by him that revolutionary feats are made, experiences in struggle accumulated and revolutionary method of work and popular style of work established.

Our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions cannot be even thought of without the inspiring history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who opened up the way for victory of the Korean revolution for the first time.

The Korean people have fought against the foreign aggressors and their stooges from long ago. Particularly before and after the Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea their struggle for national independence and social emancipation became persistent and various forms of struggle were employed.

However, all these struggles had their limitations and ended in failure because they were not under the guidance of a great leader.

Accordingly, no revolutionary legacies could be formed, that were to be carried forward by our Party.

It was not until the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and distinguished Marxist-Leninist, embarked on the road of the revolution that a vista was opened before the Korean revolution and that our Party began to put down strong roots among the people.

With the start of his revolutionary activities, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung originated the Juche idea, the most correct guiding idea of revolution, and the Korean communist movement entered a new era of the great struggle, the era in which victorious advance was made with the correct guiding ideas, strategy and tactics under his wise guidance.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was the highest form of large-scale anti-imperialist national liberation struggle which thoroughly materialized the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and was an organized revolutionary struggle of the working class which was waged in a complete colony for the first time in history.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was not merely an armed struggle. It was a great revolutionary war which was closely combined with the political and economic struggles of the masses and was organically linked with the preparatory work for the Party founding and with the united front movement. And it was a heroic guerrilla warfare which tided over severe trials unprecedented in the history and ended in triumph.

Indeed, the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the greatest revolutionary struggle ever known in the history of the world revolutionary movement in terms of the guiding idea, form and scale, purposefulness and organization and arduous and protracted nature.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established the ideological system of Juche, a system of his great revolutionary idea, set pattern for lofty virtues and total devotion to the revolution, the revolutionary work method and popular style of work, accumulated a wealth of immeasurably profound, versatile and priceless experience and performed brilliant feats in the fierce struggle he waged to lead the Korean revolution to victory.

Because our people were under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and had glorious revolutionary traditions established by him, they could frustrate all sorts of wrecking activities of domestic and external enemies and achieve proud successes in the revolution and construction.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our people who inherited our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the great leader.

Pak Mun In

Undoing Peasants' Lunch-Packages

It was in the early morning of April 10, 1947 when the peasants of Chunhyok village, Kaechon county, filled with the pride of their being the master of land for the first time in their life, were undertaking a full-scale project to clear land into a rice-field.

A car detoured a steep mountain along a serpentine road and a few minutes later it stopped at the entrance to the site where the project was under way.

A man got out of the car and looked round every nook and corner of the work place, responding to the greetings of the peasants. He came to a stop before an elderly woman who was cleaning away mucks.

"Good morning, mother! You are working hard, aren't you?" he addressed himself to her and took her by hands, saying that she could feel sore because her hands got chapped. He then asked the old woman why she had to do such a tough job.

The woman who had long been insulted and maltreated as a kitchenmaid of a landowner's was now unable to contain her pleasure before him. She replied that thanks to the agrarian reform after the country's liberation our peasants became the master of land and she did not feel laborious because she was willingly doing her work to realize her life-long desire by carefully cultivating the land given by General Kim Il Sung.

After listening to her, he praised the peasants of the village for their excellent undertaking and said that in the future we would have to convert the dry fields of the country into paddies as far as possible and all the Korean people who had so far been badly off should be enabled to live on rice.

And he urged them to present any difficult problems arising in the project.

The peasants told him openheartedly that in order to complete the project before the farming season, they had some troubles in tackling the problems of manpower, equipment and technical guidance.

To this he said that **"the state will help you, now let's hasten the project and finish it before the rice-transplanting season."** Then he taught them in detail the ways for bringing the project to early completion.

He turned steps toward a tree when he noticed peasants' lunch-packages hanging on its twigs.

He himself undid a few of the lunch-packages and his face was suddenly clouded.

Amongst them there was a lunch box carrying barnyard-mixed gruel in it.

"Land is distributed, but life is not sufficient yet..." he said half to himself and repeatedly advised them to water the fields at an early date for good farming that year.

"Don't worry about it. We've farmed on our own land for only a year!" the peasants answered this way, thinking of his concern.

"I'll come again when you live well," he responded and told them to immediately inform the Party centre of whatever difficult matters they might have to settle.

By the time when the car was curving around the foot of the mountain the peasants came to know that the man was General Kim Il Sung. It was announced by the chairman of the village people's committee who had just arrived from the county seat.

"Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

Tears of emotion welled up in their eyes, as they shouted *"manse!"* (hurrah) at the top of their voices. They felt sorry to have failed to find proper words of greetings to offer even though they had the honour to be with the General whom they revered, awake or asleep.

It was the following day. A large number of soldiers came to the work site seething with those who pitched in the project.

"We're students of the Kaechon School for Training Cadres of National Security Forces. By the General's order we came to your aid," they introduced themselves. From that day on, they undertook the most difficult jobs.

A few days after, technicians and workers engaged in the field of irrigation arrived from North Pyongan Province, carrying pumping equipment with them and the people of the county, too, actively assisted in the project.

As a result, such a difficult project was smoothly completed and that year's rice-transplanting for 100 *chongbo* of paddy field was done without loss of time.

Since then, the peasants in Chunhyok village have lived on rice all the year round, not on gruel. They are enjoying a happy life; farming has been joyous to them all.

Farmers Have Jolly Time in Holidays

A Visit to Sogam Rest Home

The Sogam Rest Home is in a scenic spot by a reservoir, with 20 or more beautiful buildings nestling among the thick forest. A few days ago I went there and saw how the holiday-makers were enjoying themselves.

One day in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We must liberate our country as soon as possible, build rest centres for the working people in scenic spots and erect sanatoria where there is clear water and fresh air to promote the health of our people."

The plan laden with the tender affection of the fatherly leader for the people, elaborated by him in the days of the hard and bloody battles against Japanese imperialism, has been translated into action splendidly. Our country now has a system under which health resorts and rest centres for the working people are run at state expense. A large number of modernly-equipped rest homes, health resorts and camps are seen in scenic spots.

The Sogam Rest Home is among them, built on the site designated by the leader. At the time of my visit farmers were spending their holidays joyfully.

"Farmers are having a jolly time this year in particular, for they reaped very good crops. Look at there...", said my guide Cho Bong Ik, director of the rest home, pointing to a basketball court where games were in full swing, accompanied by merry laughters, applause and cheers of backers.

So, I stopped to watch them. My eyes were caught by the emblems pinned on the breasts of all the players—one was a large corncob with the letters "Soho" and the other, an ear of rice with "Chonjin".

"Well, farmers have come from the Soho Cooperative Farm which turned out 25 tons of maize per *chongbo* last year and from the Chonjin Cooperative Farm which likewise harvested 23.8 tons of rice," I thought to myself.

The holiday-makers' faces were all lit up with pleasure and joy. They reminded me of the happiness of all the farmers of our country who gather in bumper crops every year in our socialist countryside where agriculture is being industrialized and modernized under the rays of the theses on the rural question authored by the great leader.

I left the basketball court though reluctantly and walked on toward the buildings where holiday-makers were accommodated.

The buildings afforded an extensive view of the icebound reservoir on which the holiday-makers, men and women, were intent on skating—some on speed skating and others on figure skating.

I was absorbed in watching their nimble skating, when the director told me in somewhat boastful tone:

"Holiday-making in this rest home has the seasonal characteristics. You can enjoy skating in winter if you want. Boating and fishing may appeal to you in summer. And you can feast your eyes on azalea which comes into full bloom in spring and then on the hills covered with leaves all red and yellow in autumn".

The rest home, he added, is in picturesque surroundings and well-furnished at that, and so thousands of working people come every year to have pleasant, joyful holidays.

Holiday-makers' daily programme was colourful enough for their merriment, fully packed with book-reading, cultural recreation, different sports, games of various kinds, study-visit, film show, meeting for exchanging experiences gained in production, etc.

Noteworthy was a scores-of-metre long tunnel of wild vine and actinida arguta, which served as a passage to the holiday-makers' quarters. I heard a very impressive story about this.

The tunnel path came into being over ten years ago.

At the time the fatherly leader visited the rest home for on-the-spot guidance. At the sight of the path beaten by the holiday-makers, he proposed that a tunnel of wild vine and actinida arguta be built, saying that clusters of their fruits would please them very much.

His paternal affection was so tender that he did not tread even a short path without trying to think out a way of giving the holiday-makers as great pleasure as possible. And it was so deep and warm that he always tried hard to provide the people with as many things as possible. No wonder the leader's love as such made the farmers' holiday-making far more delightful than ever.

I had an interview with the holiday-makers accommodated in room No. 2 in quarters No. 6.

Our topics of conversations included much about the life of farmers—about tractors ploughing dry fields and airplanes spraying herbicide to kill weeds, about construction of two- or three-storied modern houses and introduction of water and bus services in the villages, about development of clinics into hospitals and about installing of TV sets, which made their life as decent as the urban dwellers'. Finally, it referred to a fact that a farmer's family came in for 1,330 straw-bags of grain...

An old farmer named Kim Dok Yo of the Ryongrim Cooperative Farm in Mundok county looked very proud when he gave a lively account of building up an ideal communist village in Ryongrim. He said with deep emotion:

"Before liberation the life-long desire of the peasants was to farm their own land with the help of their own oxen and to eat their fill of even gruel living in houses though they have straw-thatched roofs. And now our desire has been satisfied far more than expected. We farmers are granted even holidays to enjoy ourselves in such a rest home at state expense. I feel a lump in my throat at the thought of the great favour given by the leader. There is no doubt that we farmers in the embrace of the leader are the happiest and proudest of all."

When I stepped out of the quarters No. 6, I heard the holiday-makers' cheerful chorus flowing out of the opposite building dedicated to cultural affairs and resounding far over the reservoir.

The cradleland of Juche prospers,
Shedding its full light all over the world,
Ours is a happy country in the leader's embrace.
Boundless is this pride of ours.

I left the rest home, realizing deeply over and over again what this popular song really meant to us all.

Pak Jong Gu

Recalling the Days of Agrarian Reform

As March comes round every year, it carries my thought back to the impressive days of March in 1946.

One day in March that year. A man came at a run from the entrance to the village, shouting "The Agrarian Reform Law has been promulgated! The Agrarian Reform Law!" The man turned out to be peasant Kim Hui Son who was coming back from the sub-county seat. In an instant, villagers gathered round him and began reading word by word the "Law on Agrarian Reform in North Korea" he had brought. I joined them in reading.

The law began with the following words: "Article 1... The task of the agrarian reform is to abolish landownership by the Japanese nationals and the Korean landlords and the tenancy system and transfer the right to utilize land to the peasants who work it..." Contained in the law were details of the agrarian reform. It stipulated, among other things, that the land of the landlords who own more than five *chongbo* (1 *chongbo*=0.992 ha.—Tr.) should be confiscated without compensation, that the confiscated land should be distributed free to the landless and land-poor peasants and that the sale, purchase and mortgaging of the distributed land and land tenancy should be prohibited. Printed at the bottom were the date—March 5, 1946—and the name of the respected and beloved leader.

Pronouncing the name in my mind over and over again, I could hardly suppress the feeling of gratitude to him.

The fatherly leader freed our people from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Nor was this all. He gave land to the peasants in view of their centuries-old desire to own land and farm it as best they can. This was based on the great land programme he himself had matured in the years of bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle. In fact, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made certain after liberation of the country that the agrarian reform was carried out before other democratic reforms were enforced in order to emancipate from the landlords' exploitation and subjugation the peasants who held the absolute majority of the population of our country.

The agrarian reform was a great undertaking of historic importance in our country.

In order to induce the peasants to get fully ready for this reform, the leader vigorously roused us peasants to the struggle for a 3:7 system of tenancy (30 % to the landowner, 70% to the tenant—Tr.) in the autumn of the year when our country was liberated.

This struggle made us class-conscious and firmly convinced us that we could triumph if we fought the landlords.

When all were ready for the agrarian reform, he promulgated the Agrarian Reform Law, and saw that we peasants were made the direct executor of the agrarian reform and the whole country helped us in this work actively.

Workers came from the Pyongyang locomotive section and Namyang saltern to give us helping hands. With assistance of the working class, we formed a rural committee made up of seven poor peasants and farm hands and buckled down to the work of putting the Agrarian Reform Law into effect. Carrying with us a sketch map and a terrier we went out to the fields and surveyed them. The land was graded A, B and C to quality. We drew up a register so that land might be distributed to the 300 peasant households in our village in proportion to the number of work hands and family members. Like this, we did a great deal of work at a quick tempo.

The day of land distribution came after all. The whole village seethed in a festive mood, chairman of the rural committee declared that 1,205 patches of land owned by landlord Kim Jong Ju now came into the peasants' possession under the law. Then he informed the villagers of how many *pyong* (1 *pyong*=6 feet square—Tr.) of land would be distributed to each household. Deeply moved, they shouted at the top of their voices "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" There followed peasant music and folk dance.

With stakes on our shoulders we went to the Twiji plain. The plots there were distributed to the poorest. Chairman of the rural committee drove into the ground a stake bearing the letters "Size of paddy—3,500 *pyong*: Tiller—Li Jong Pil" and said: "Auntie, this is your land from now on."

At that time Li Jong Pil sank to the ground and started crying for joy, with the outstretched arms. Her life before liberation was miserable. She was employed as a farm hand of a landlord in her early years and was widowed when young. And she had to toil as a hired hand. Now she got her share of land and would be able to live a decent life like many others. Why, no tears of joy?

A grandma, one of her neighbours, said in a tearful voice. "I won't advise you to stop crying. Cry yourself out to let all your sorrow and grudges pass into oblivion. Now a happy life is in store for you."

Her words drew tears from me. My life was no less miserable. As a sharecropper I gathered in more than 100 straw-bags of rice every year. But in those days a half of the harvest was taken away as farm rent. And the remainder was spent in paying for fertilizer, irrigation, seed grains and straw bags. To crown it all, some had to be delivered to the Japanese imperialists. So every autumn virtually found me empty-handed. I could not serve a meal for my three children though I threshed rice. Thinking of this I lamented bitterly.

After liberation the respected and beloved leader gave us land. A mere thought of his favour naturally drew forth tears of gratitude.

The benefit bestowed on us by the leader was not confined to this. Having freed us from the feudal shackles, the leader led us along the path of cooperation so as to keep us free from all sorts of exploitation and oppression forever. And today he is striving for industrialization and modernization of agriculture so as to free us from arduous labour. We are enjoying an immensely happy life in the tax-free, modern socialist countryside, singing of the solicitude of the leader.

We are now waging a vigorous struggle for increased grain production to contribute to scaling the height of 8 million tons of grain this year and thus live up to the high favour and profound solicitude of the leader with loyalty.

Li Yun Gun,
Member of Songsok Co-op Farm, Pyongwon County

Our Developing Transport

Railway workers make strenuous efforts to transport more freights for the huge socialist construction

The transport of our country is developing at a very fast tempo under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In each stage of revolution and construction he indicated the correct orientation and ways and means for the development of transport and intelligently led our people to their attainment.

As a result, solid foundation of Juche-motivated, modern transport has been laid in our country today.

Great efforts are directed to the development of railway transport in particular. In this field colonial deformation and backwardness were already liquidated long ago. Our railway transport has been modernized as a whole.

In the Seven-Year Plan period alone, 850 kilometres of railway have been switched over to electric traction and the electrification of the major trunk lines has been substantially completed.

Introduction of diesel traction has also been stepped up in no small measure.

Electric and diesel locomotives now hold an overwhelming proportion in the total traction capacity of our railways.

Automation is widely being introduced and the work of replacing railway facilities with heavy ones is also being stepped up on a broad scale.

With the production of 120-ton class freight cars and other large-sized waggons, heavy rails are being introduced on an extensive scale.

Our modern railway transport is operated on the basis of our own technique, fuel and power.

Electric and diesel locomotives and other railway transport equipment are manufactured on our own strength, technique and materials and such material and technical foundations are strengthened and developed as days go by.

New railway lines have been laid in large numbers in accordance with the leader's instruction to rapidly increase railways and rationally distribute them.

In the postwar years alone, many new railways have been built. Among them are the Palwon-Dokchon line passing through the northern inland, the Pyongsan-Sepo line connecting the east and the west and the Sugyo-Unryul line across the western plain area. The narrow-gauge lines in South Hwanghae Province have been replaced by broad-gauge.

Ever since the postwar days great efforts have continually been directed to the building of new railways.

Railways in our country in the years of Japanese imperialist rule mainly connected the north and the south and stretched along the coast line. But today new railways have been laid in the northern inland region, the western plain areas and the central inland region. Railways linking the east with the west have also been built. Today our country is covered with a ramified network of railways.

Our railways are now greatly being expanded in conformity with the actual demands of great socialist construction.

In his New Year Address this year, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The front to which we must direct our efforts first this year is that of transport."

Many factories turn out means of transport. They are used for replacing railway facilities with modern, heavy, large-size and high-speed ones.

The Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory produces electric and diesel locomotives. The equipment of this factory has further been modernized and its production capacity has grown markedly. The material and technical foundations of the June 4 Rolling Stock Factory and other rolling stock plants in different parts of the country have also been strengthened.

On this basis, high speed electric and 2,500 h.p. diesel locomotives with a strong traction capacity are now manufactured and the production of large-size freight cars is on the steady increase.

The electrification of the Pyongyang-Sariwon line is nearing completion. The electrification of the Huichon-Koin line will be wound up by September 9 and that of the Pyongyang-Dokchon line be completed by the end of this year. Much effort is devoted to the newly started railway construction works including the Pukchong-Doksong line. The construction of the railway between Kanggye, Hyesan and Musan connecting the east and west portions of the northern inland region is now well under way.

Along with railway transport, motor and water transport is also developing at a quick tempo.

Our country produces on its own big and small automobiles of various types and large-size ships. Today cargo transport by motor increased hundreds of times as compared with 1946. The work of introducing bus service into every rural *ri* was carried out at 85 per cent.

The collective management of motor vehicles has been introduced in an all-round way. The trucks are used not only for short-distance transport but also for long-distance transport.

Our country has shipyards in the east and west coasts. More and more vessels are built from year to year. Our shipyards now build vessels of various types which are larger than before.

This year alone, they will build ships of 10,000-20,000 tons.

Nampo, Haeju, Wonsan, Hungnam, Rajin, Chongjin and many other ports of our country have been modernized still further.

With the progress of huge socialist construction, our transport will develop more rapidly.

Sim Nung Mok

Workers of the assembling shop of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory score innovatory successes in assembling locomotives by pushing ahead with their work at the "speed of 70-day battle" (Left)

Truck drivers are out to carry greater quantities of raw and other materials (Right)

The paternal affection and solicitude of the fatherly leader enables agricultural working people to enjoy themselves at a rest home
Photo by Chong Ui Ryol

Energetic Drive Afoot to Send More Goods

In hearty response to the New Year Address of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our transport workers are effecting great innovation and signal leap everyday in their work through a high-pitched "speed campaign".

The transport workers under the Ministry of Railways are all charging forward with a fiery, loyal determination to carry out their Six-Year Plan assignments before October 10 so as to make the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea a significant holiday, a grand festival of proud victors. They have topped the daily transportation plan by over 15,000 tons. They have rationalized carriage system and improved the upkeep of locomotives, passenger coaches and freight cars in parallel with the developing realities and highly mechanized loading and unloading operations. As a result, they are transporting more goods.

In the van of this fruitful labour endeavour are the transport workers of the Pyongyang Railway Bureau and the Hamhung Railway Bureau. They are overfulfilling their daily quotas 1.2-1.3 times.

In particular, the workers of the West Pyongyang and Sinsongchon locomotive corps launched a vigorous movement for increasing the traction tonnage and wrought such an unprecedented miracle as hauling 1.5-2 times more loads than the norm.

Those who are in charge of land and marine transportation are also bringing about great innovations.

Workers engaged in auto transportation perfected, as taught by the leader, a new system under which motor vehicles are brought together for collective management. And they brought its superiority into play, registering a marked increase in the average traffic volume per motor vehicle and in the actual operation rate of motor vehicles.

Lorry drivers in North Hwanghae, South Pyongan and South Hamgyong provinces and Nampo city plunged themselves into a Titanic struggle, determined to outstrip their first half year targets before April 15 this year.

The workers in the domain of sea transportation, too, worked out a scrupulous freight carriage plan to send more goods.

The workers of the August 24 Marine Transportation Office, Haeju and Wonsan ports, Nampo Marine Transportation Office and Amnokgang Marine Transportation Office are chalking up miraculous successes. They are carrying out their daily plans 1.7-1.8 times.

Sim Yun

South Korea: Most Serious Economic Crisis Ever Known in History

Nobuo Nakagawa (Japan)

(Continued from Our Issue No. 7)

Food Grain Imports Destroy Agriculture

Along with the low rice price policy, negligible investments were made in agricultural production.

During the First Five-Year Plan period (1962-66) the investments in the primary industry accounted for only 17.2 per cent of the total investments. Of this the governmental share covered no more than 73.8 per cent and the remaining 26.2 per cent were filled up by the private capital. During the Second Five-Year Plan period (1967-71) only 16.3 per cent of the total investments were earmarked for the primary industry. In this the governmental share decreased to 58.7 per cent and the civilian share increased to 41.3 per cent.

The private capital is little interested in agricultural production because of its restrictive and unstable conditions. The end result is the concentration of funds in the secondary and the tertial industry which have relatively brighter prospects of stability and profit. The plan for fund distribution which was worked out on the basis of an important role to be assumed by private capital, resulted in meagre investments in agricultural production and negligence in it.

The low rice price policy and small investments brought about stagnation and decline in agricultural production. The rate of self-sufficiency in food grain was 90.3 per cent in 1962 and 81.9 per cent in 1967. In 1972 it amounted to 71.4 per cent and 68 per cent in 1973. These figures clearly prove that the rate of self-sufficiency in food grain showed a continued decrease at the period of the implementation of the policy for industrialization.

Let me review the supply and demand of food grain for the last five years from 1969 to 1973. The annual growth of the demand for food stood at 3.4 per cent, whereas the rate of increase in production was no more than 0.8 per cent. This obliged south Korea to import food grain in large quantity.

The annual average volume of food grain imports between 1945 and 1960 was 380,000 tons. But during the recent five years from 1969 to 1973 the figure jumped to 2.84 million tons, a 7.47-fold increase.

Meanwhile, the sum of expenditures for grain imports rose from 79,930,000 dollars in 1971 to 300,952,000 dollars in 1973, an increase of 276.4 per cent. In 1974 it went up to 657,522,000 dollars, an increase of 722.5 per cent compared with that in 1971. It is estimated that it will hit the mark of 1,000 million dollars in 1980.

The serious stagnation and decline in agricultural production which resulted from the industrialization policy and the accompanying policy of low price for farm products and negligible investments in agriculture reveal a distinguishing feature of the Pak regime's industrialization policy and its consequences with particular clarity, a policy which has been carried on exclusively relying on foreign capital, raw materials and markets, totally disregarding the domestic labour force, material resources and market.

The development policy, not relying on home manpower, material resources and market, fully revealed its Achilles' heel in the face of the unfavourable change brought about by heteronomous, external conditions.

Returning to the Origin

Termination of Japanese colonial rule over Korea on August 15, 1945 found Korea with the unbalanced structure of seriously lopsided colonial economy, entirely devoid of independent foundations.

Accordingly, liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule confronted the Korean people with the important task to destroy the colonial economic structure and set up the structure of an independent national economy.

But, as mentioned above, the Pak regime relied not upon the domestic manpower, material resources and market but entirely upon the foreign resources, raw materials and markets in pursuance of its industrialization policy. As a result, it failed to score any success in the qualitative improvement and development of the economy and in the establishment of an independent economic structure, though quantitative growth was observed to some extent. Rather, the matter became more complicated.

This is to be seen from the following facts:

Firstly, there is an increasing dependence on foreign countries, largely on US and Japan, for capital and raw materials and goods exports and other realms.

Dependence on US and Japan in the introduction of capital and foreign trade is shown in the following table:

Dependence of South Korean Economy on US and Japan

(In percentages)

	Foreign Capital Introduction (as of the end of 1973)				Trade (1973)	
	Financial Loan	Commercial Loan	Direct Investment	Total	Import	Export
US	43.8	36.9	23.2	37.8	28.3	31.6
Japan	18.0	21.9	71.6	26.5	40.7	38.5

(Source: The "Year-Book of South Korean Economy," 1974, and others.)

This table shows that dependence on these two countries in foreign trade represented 70.6 per cent.

Secondly, the artery of south Korean economy is now under the grip of foreign enterprises which have made investments in south Korea for its "industrialization" or given it loans.

For instance, the volume of output in those factories operating with the civilian commercial loan from Japan late in the 1960's was: 50 per cent of cement, 40 per cent of fertilizer, 40 per cent of nylon, 100 per cent of acrylic cotton, 100 per cent of acetate, 60 per cent of iron plate, 100 per cent of aluminium metal, etc.

Thirdly, the introduction of huge volume of foreign capital and ever-increasing foreign debts inevitably give rise to loss of financial independence.

In order to continue to introduce foreign capital there arises the need to hold negotiations with the countries or international organizations concerned. Accordingly, this inevitably affects the south Korean government's working out of revenue and expenditure and its external financial policy.

Fourthly, the disparity between agriculture and industry, between inner-branches of industry and between other branches of the economy becomes larger, and this increases the lopsidedness of the economic structure further still.

The need to "lay stress on heavy industry" is advocated in south Korea. But this industry is "nothing but a mere denotative extension or transplantation of the industry from the advanced countries... Heavy industry so far built served the refundment for import which has nothing to do with the division of labour at home. It is not basic industry but assumes the character of the last-processing consumer goods industry which depends on foreign raw materials and imported intermediate materials."

Facts show patently that, in view of the present reality of south Korean economy, returning to the origin, August 15, 1945, is required, that is to say, re-start is necessary for the building of an independent national economy.

(The End)

South Korean People in Dire Straits

In south Korea, a land of darkness, the people find it hard to rub on from hand to mouth. Misery impels them to tragic suicide, which is of frequent happening.

For instance, a Seoul citizen named Kim Dae Un was so hard pressed that he attempted family suicide on Jan. 19, but failed losing his second son.

There occur similar terrible cases of suicide by intellectuals.

On Jan. 7, Nam Chon U, principal of a secondary school in south Korean Kangwon Province, hanged himself, heavily weighed down by debts. On the 16th, Song Mu Am, a singer of a theatre in Pusan, suffered a serious burn when he tried to destroy himself by setting fire to his body, unable to endure abject poverty.

Needless to say, such heart-rending tragedies are an inevitable product of the corrupt south Korean society in which "The rich get richer and the poor poorer." These are a consequence of the anti-popular tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The south Korean economy has been in constant crisis, dependent entirely on foreign monopoly capital. Seriously affected by the economic upheavals sweeping capitalist countries, it is now in a more catastrophic state. Factories and enterprises go bankrupt one after another.

Even according to the extremely curtailed figures released by the puppet clique on October 17 last year, in south Korea 850 or more enterprises were closed down and over 670 were in shorter-hour operation. In the period until the first decade of October, upwards of 200,000 workers were thrown out of jobs. Thus, the number of the unemployed which ran into millions is growing sharply at present.

Last year's crop turned out a failure. So, more than 80 per cent of the peasants have run out of grain, suffering from the acute shortage of food.

Meanwhile, the prices of goods soar on wings.

According to the official announcement of the puppet authorities, wholesale prices rose by 44.6 per cent in 1974. This year, too, witnessed steady rise in prices of provisions and all other consumer goods. The price of rice per sack (80 kg.) topped the mark of 25,000 won.

In contrast, workers' wages have been pegged, barely covering one-fifth of the minimum living cost. Worse still, it is a commonplace that the wages have been kept in arrears for months.

Today the south Korean people can hardly eke out a scanty living.

Nonetheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique pay no heed to the miserable plight of the people. They raised the taxes by over 50 per cent as against last year with a view to stepping up new war preparations and their fascist rule. From the outset of this year they have been engrossed in collecting them from the poverty-stricken people.

The overwhelming majority of the south Korean people are in dire straits. Millions are on the verge of death.

Tragic suicide cases taking place daily in various places of south Korea that turned into a hell on earth due to the misrule by the Pak Jung Hi bandits are a graphic evidence of the appalling misery of the people there.

Kim Un Myong

A south Korean slum-dweller pinched with cold and hunger

"Detainees' Release": Clumsy, Tricky Farce

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean reactionaries hatched a clumsy plot and are making ado. But this is of no use."

A few days ago, traitor Pak Jung Hi issued a "special statement" and staged such a farce as "releasing" the "violators of the emergency measures Nos. 1 and 4".

In this farce, those released are a mere fraction of the patriots and democrats illegally arrested and punished on the charge of the alleged violation of "emergency measures." And their punishment was not "remitted" but its "execution was only suspended." The remainder is still in prison on the unfounded charge of being "violators of the anti-communist law".

The fascist hangmen set free some and detain some others among those patriots and democrats they had arrested and jailed, involving them in one and the same case.

What was more, they put a label of "ex-convict" on those released. This is a sinister, tricky farce which is transparent from the beginning.

What was still more ridiculous was that the puppets urged the "released" men to strive for "national harmony", in order to make it appear that they were doing them a sort of favour.

This is an unbearable insult to the south Korean student youth and democrats who were unreasonably imprisoned and punished while carrying on the struggle for the democratization of society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. It is a mockery of the south Korean people struggling for the release of all the detainees and the abolition of the "revitalized system".

As for the south Korean student youth and democrats who were put behind the bars by the fascist hangmen, they are the patriots who fought for the abolition of the fascist "revitalized constitution" and democratization of the south Korean society. It is, therefore, obvious to all that their struggle is by no means any "crime". Those who ought to have been judged by the people are none other than the Pak Jung Hi clique who suppressed the people's righteous struggle by force of arms and put the country and nation entirely at the disposal of the US and Japanese imperialists.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested and put them to savage torture to fabricate the "crime," and committed such nefarious atrocities as sentencing many of them to capital or heavy punishment at their military tribunal.

Enraged at this, the south Korean people have strenuously fought for their release and the abolition of the "revitalized system". Under the ever-increasing pressure of the south Korean people and the people the world over the Pak Jung Hi clique were compelled to set free some of the illegally arrested student youth and democrats. This is far from satisfactory. They must unconditionally release all of them, granting clemency to them. But they have not done so but released only some of them. Even those who were set free are labelled as "criminals". Nor is this all. The scoundrels do not allow the students and the professors to be reinstated in their schools under the pretext that the "execution of punishment is not over". And they lay restraints on the citizenship of all the released for the reason that the latter were "found guilty" and prevent them from choosing the place of their residence as they want and going here and there at will. They have gone so far as to say threateningly that anyone, among those released, shall be arrested again in case he "commits rash and thoughtless act" without showing sign of "reformation".

This eloquently proves that the "detainees' release" is nothing but doll-play intended to deceive the people.

What induced the Pak Jung Hi clique to stage the "release" burlesque just after they held the "national referendum" by force?

It was their futile attempt to overcome the present difficulties by damping the anti-"government" tendency of the south Korean people that grew stronger than ever as the "national referendum" ended in a total failure and by misleading the public opinion at home and abroad, causing a split in the patriotic forces for democracy, justifying their "anti-communist" campaign and intensifying it still more.

Its clear evidence is shown by the fact that the "violators of the anti-communist law" are excluded from the farce of the "release of the violators of the emergency measures" and that the "release" farce is intended as a political bait in the "national harmony" for the long-term office.

No matter what method the Pak Jung Hi clique may resort to, they cannot cover the deceitful nature of the "release" farce nor can they justify their fascist rule.

Now the south Korean people are waging even more vigorous struggle for the unconditional release of all the illegally arrested students and democrats and for the democratization of the south Korean society and the country's reunification, exposing and condemning the fraudulence of the "national referendum" and "detainees' release" farces in defiance of the threat, blackmail, appeasement and swindle by the puppets.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must immediately and unconditionally set free all the patriots in south Korea they illegally imprisoned, abolish all sorts of fascist evil laws and step down from the office at once.

No matter how desperately traitor Pak Jung Hi may try to stay in office for long by resorting to arms and trickeries, the south Korean people who are out in their just struggle will never tolerate it.

Li Dong Un

"Case of National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy Is a Total Fabrication", Say Released "Prisoners"

The personages of various circles and students who had been released from prison exposed that the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" was faked up by the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits in April last year, a report from Seoul said, and added that they are firmly determined to keep up their struggle for the democratization of south Korean society, frustrating the "revitalized" dictatorship.

Poet Kim Ji Ha said before the crowd who had come to greet him:

"The youth movement with which I had been connected was a legal movement to achieve democracy and save the nation. The present government had suppressed it and left an indelible crime behind the history and the nation.

The crimes of the present regime will be brought to light one after another. They must all resign."

At a meeting of churchmen of Yonse University, Prof. Kim Dong Gil said that his resolution to fight against fascism and for democracy would not be changed, "even if the moon were to turn into cheese". And he declared: "The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' desperate efforts will never frighten us."

Paek Gi Wan, one of the sponsors of the "one million signature - seeking campaign" for rejecting the "revitalized" dictatorship, said: I am now released, but I still believe that the world outside the prison without democracy is the same as a prison. Then he stated that he would continue to struggle to frustrate the "revitalized" dictatorship and achieve democracy.

Li Chol, a student of Seoul University, exposed that the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" cooked up by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang "was a fabrication" and said that he "would continue to fight for democracy".

Same determination was expressed by Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun, ministers Pak Hyong Gyu and Kwon Ho Gyong, Prof. Kim Chang Guk of Yonse University, lawyer Kang Sin Ok, students of Seoul University Ra Byong Sik and Hwang In Song and student of Chonnam University Kim Song Gil.

The two Japanese students, Hayakawa and Tachikawa, who had been arrested for "being involved in the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy", held a press conference in Tokyo immediately after their release from prison. At this press conference they said: the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits asserted that those who were involved in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" tried to establish a "government of workers and peasants" in south Korea at the instigation of the communists, and intended to realize "communist reunification". But this was a sheer fabrication.

One of them said:

"There is no communist among the 'accused' involved in the 'case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy' and the 'case of the People's Revolutionary Party' detained on charges of violation of the 'emergency decrees'. These cases were the most heinous fictitious cases in Asia, nay, in the world."

These facts clearly show that the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits are diabolical murderers and they are the very men who trample upon human rights. (KCNA)

Democracy of a south Korean type

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

US Imperialists' Sophistry for Aggression

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"As the situation has turned unfavourable to them, these days the US imperialists are working to flout world opinion and avoid the troops' withdrawal with preposterous sophistry."

According to a report, US Secretary of Defence Schlesinger raved in his testimony at the armed services committee of the US House of Representatives on the 18th that the stationing of the US imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea assumes "political importance rather than military" and that it is "necessary for maintaining the balance of forces in this region which is strategically important".

This is nothing but a ridiculous sophistry invented by the US imperialists in posthaste to justify the continued presence of their aggressor troops in south Korea as the voices demanding the withdrawal of their aggressor troops from south Korea have mounted throughout the world and the situation has turned more and more unfavourably to them.

In his recent testimony Schlesinger could not bring to the fore the "military importance" of the US imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea. This means that the US imperialists admitted that the "threat of southward aggression from the north", a pretext used by them so far to keep their aggressor troops stationed in south Korea, is a pure fabrication and can no longer go down with anyone.

His testimony made at the US House of Representatives bespeaks that the Ford clique are trying to find a new pretext for justifying the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops, now that they are in an awkward position as their previous excuse cannot hold water.

To give an account of "the balance of forces" advocated by Schlesinger. No foreign troops exist in the northern half of Korea. In south Korea a large number of US imperialist aggressor troops are entrenched. On top of this, they have introduced nuclear weapons in the areas of the Demarcation Line and are staging guided missile launching exercises in succession together with the south Korean puppet army and ceaselessly committing military provocations and war manoeuvres against the northern half of our Republic on the ground and in the sea and the air. As a result, the threat of northward aggression from the south is daily increasing and the danger of war is imminent in Korea.

Nevertheless, the US imperialists are scheming to keep their aggressor troops in south Korea under the name of "the balance of forces". This is but a trick designed to block the reunification of Korea, justify their permanent occupation of south Korea and to camouflage their move for war of aggression in Korea.

With no desperation, however, can the US imperialists bar the just cause of the Korean people for driving the US imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and reunifying their country independently and peacefully.

The US imperialist aggressors have no ground and pretext whatever to remain in south Korea. If they do not want to sustain a heavier defeat in Korea and Asia, the US imperialists must give up their machinations for aggression and war in Korea and withdraw their aggressor troops from south Korea at once.

Song Gyong

Support to the Japanese People Fighting Against Nuclear Conspiracy of US and Japanese Reactionaries

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"There is no place on earth to which US imperialism has not stretched out its tentacles of aggression, and wherever US imperialism sets foot blood is spilled."

Everywhere the US imperialists set foot blood of innocent people is shed.

A case in point is that on March 1, 1954, 21 years ago, the US imperialists exploded hydrogen bomb on Bikini island, causing hundreds of, thousands of casualties to the islanders and inflicting losses on the Japanese crew.

It is now 21 years since the disaster of Bikini, but this incident still stirs up vehement hatred and indignation at the US imperialists among the Japanese people and other peace-lovers in Asia and the rest of the world.

The US imperialists, bloodthirsty beasts in human shape, are still expanding armaments and stepping up production of nuclear weapons. Having stockpiled nuclear weapons in Japan, south Korea and other parts of Asia, they are frantically preparing for a nuclear war.

Only recently, the US imperialists staged a criminal nuclear bomb dropping exercise by using "SUUI-21", a bomb-release for special exercise, in south Korea and Okinawa. This is an eloquent testimony to their frenzied manoeuvre for nuclear war.

What should not be overlooked in particular is the active cooperation of the Japanese militarists in this manoeuvring of the US imperialists.

Prompted by a covetous desire for overseas expansion, the Japanese militarists have placed the whole land of Japan including Okinawa at the disposal of the US imperialists to be used as the latter's nuclear base and they allow the call of US nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and submarines at Japanese ports.

Now the situation in Korea and Asia is extremely tense, being fraught with the imminent danger of nuclear holocaust.

The Japanese militarists must see that their involvement in the execution of the US imperialists' nuclear war policy will further endanger Japan itself.

Conversion of the Japanese territory into a nuclear base of the US imperialists is an infringement on its sovereignty and a great menace to the peace in Japan and the security of its people.

The democratic forces and broad strata of people in Japan are further expanding and strengthening their nation-wide struggle to check the docking of the US imperialists' nuclear-powered vessels at Japanese ports, make the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from Japan and dismantle their bases and to abrogate the "US-Japan Security Pact". Their struggle is a sacred struggle for peace and security in Japan and Asia.

The Korean people express active support to and militant solidarity with the Japanese people in their just struggle.

The US imperialists and Japanese militarists must face up to the realities and act discreetly.

The Japanese people of today are not the Japanese people of yesterday and the same can be said of the Asian people.

The reckless manoeuvres of the US imperialists and Japanese militarists to unleash a nuclear war will only hasten their own doom.

The US imperialists must quit south Korea, Japan and all other parts of Asia at once, taking with them all the lethal weapons including nuclear weapons, and stop immediately their criminal war exercises.

Han Jong Hun

Guyana Advances along the Path of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

Guyana waged a protracted, arduous struggle against the British imperialists and achieved independence in May 1966. She proclaimed the Republic on February 23, 1970 and abolished the "governor general" system, a legacy of colonial rule.

The Guyanese people who cut off the chains of colonial slavery are dynamically advancing along the road of independence and self-support to consolidate and develop national independence, firmly holding their destiny in their hands, and are striving to create a new life, displaying all their talents and energy.

On January 1 this year, the government of Guyana took a resolute measure to nationalize a US imperialist monopoly company which was engaged in harsh plunder for 22 years by penetrating into the field of bauxite mining, the main industrial branch in Guyana.

By this measure the bauxite of Guyana was freed completely from the control of foreign monopolies, and it came into the Guyanese people's possession to be effectively used for national economic development.

Today, the Guyanese people are full of firm determination not to tolerate imperialist exploitation and plunder of the natural resources of their country. They are strengthening the unity and cooperation with the people of the third world countries who oppose the control and domination of the imperialists.

Korea and Guyana are far away from each other across the oceans and continents, but are closely linked for the community of their past situation and the community of their aim of struggle for building a new society.

Especially, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Guyanese government and our country last year marked an epochal occasion in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

Now the government and people of Guyana highly appreciate the successes achieved by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and express full support to and solidarity with the cause of the Korean people for realizing the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Our people are grateful for this.

The Korean people value the friendly relations with the Guyanese people and will make active efforts to further strengthen these relations.

We firmly believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Guyana will be strengthened and developed still more in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Song Jong Sik

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 chon. No. 13014-5985